

G. BAKER
RING OF LOW PRICES


Our Prices NEVER MATCHED

Calicoes, per yard	5 cts
Granulated Sugar, per lb.,	5 cts
No. 1 Flour, per sack	65 cts
Diamond, Roasted Coffee	15 cts
Children and Misses YARN	5 cts
HOSE	

Your QUARTER Worth Fifty Cents Here.

All our Clothing and
Hats to be closed out at
prices that are never
matched.

TO FRIENDS FOR ADVICE,
TO WOMEN FOR PITY,
TO STRANGERS FOR CHARITY,
TO RELATIVES FOR NOTHING,
TO BAKER'S FOR BARGAINS.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
MADE IN U.S.A.
\$5.00 \$4.00
\$3.50 \$3.00
\$2.50 \$2.25
FOR MEN.
\$2.50 \$2.00
\$1.75
FOR BOYS.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
EVERY KIND OF LEATHER.
W. L. DOUGLAS
MADE IN U.S.A.
\$3.00 \$2.50 SHOES
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Solid
COMFORT

Stylish
Dress **SHOE.**
Is what you will have if you buy
a pair of the Celebrated W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes. They are made over the
foot form the last and combine, Fit,
Style, Wear and Comfort in the

Best Shoes You Ever Saw

In \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. This shoe
stands for all that is best in the mak-
ing of Shoes. We have our winter
stock on the shelves, in all the dif-
ferent leathers, styles and widths. If
you want to get the worth of your
money and "make your feet glad,"
give us the opportunity and we will do
the best. We sell everything, but if
there is one line more than another
which tickles our vanity, it is a com-
plete line of DOUGLAS SHOES.

U. G. BAKER
RING OF LOW PRICES

News in Kentucky

DEATH MAY FOLLOW.

Young Society Leader Was Stabbed in
a Row in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Robert
Bridgford, 39, of the brokerage firm
of Hunt, Bridgford & Co., a society
leader, is dying at the Norton Meno-
rial Infirmary from stabs alleged to
have been inflicted by negroes at First
and Walnut streets. Bridgford, ac-
companied by John Armstrong, a New
York broker; Ike Hilliard, Virgil Bick-
el, Hite Huffaker and Charles Meyer,
was going from the Tavern club to the
Galt house to deposit Mr. Armstrong's
baggage. En route they stopped at
a saloon. Bridgford and Huffaker,
while leaving the place, it is said, had
an altercation with negroes. Basil
Purdy, colored, was arrested, charged
with the crime. He says that Hilliard
and his friends entered his house while
a party was in progress, under the im-
pression, he alleges, that the place was
an immoral resort. He says two of
his sisters were grabbed by the men,
and the cutting followed.

LACERATED BY A BULLDOG.

Attacked a Young Man While Playing
With a Companion.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—While en-
gaged in a friendly scuffle with a
stable boy at the Kenmore breeding
farm, Howard Sayre, son of J. Will
Sayre, proprietor of the establishment,
was seriously lacerated by the attack
of a vicious bulldog. Young Sayre
struck at the stable boy several times
in a playful mood, when the dog, evi-
dently thinking that his boon compan-
ion was being mistreated, jumped at
young Sayre and threw him to the
ground. The boy, who is in delicate
health, was unable to successfully re-
sist the attack of the infuriated ani-
mal, and had it not been for the timely
arrival of Lee Anderson his injuries
would have been more serious, as the
dog was on top of the lad, with his
teeth imbedded in the forearm. The
dog was used as a watchdog by
Trainer Julius Bauer, who uses the
farm as winter quarters for his thor-
oughbred horses.

THE JAILER'S DAUGHTER.

Saw Prisoners Escaping and Promptly
Notified Her Father.

Irvine, Ky., Feb. 12.—The prisoners
in jail here made a bold attempt to
escape. Nimrod McIntosh and Daniel
McIntosh, both indicted for murder;
Daniel Boone Lynch, indicted for
changing brands upon saw logs, and
several others obtained an old hatchet.
With this they removed bricks under-
neath the window, from which they
suspended a ladder made of a ham-
mock. Jailer Johnson's daughter was
in the kitchen and saw a man descend.
She called to her father, who was
around the jail just in time to catch
Daniel Boone Lynch, who was descending
the rope. The brave jailer wasted
no time in recapturing the culprits,
but before he could arrive on the scene
of action Nimrod McIntosh had got
away. The others were locked up
again.

The Contest Settled.

Williamson, Ky., Feb. 12.—The
contested election cases of Browning
against Lovell for county judge, and
Troy against Jones, for sheriff, were
decided late in favor of Contestes
Jewell and Jones by Judge Jarvis in
the circuit court. The case will be ap-
pealed.

Will Pass Out of Existence.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—It is stated
that the entire thoroughbred breeding
establishment of the late Capt. James
B. Gay will be disposed of by the
widow and that the Harpolds farm will
pass out of existence so far as future
breeding operations are concerned.

Gus W. Richardson's Ambition.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Gus W.
Richardson, of Meade county, an-
nounced himself as a candidate for
congress on the democratic ticket in
the fourth district. Saturday night
John Johnson, of Harrison Nelson
county, announced his candidacy.

An Uninvited Guest.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—At the wed-
ding of Isabel Gillingham, 565 Market
street, Miss Jane Robinson gave birth
to a fine boy. Miss Robinson danced
the first two dances with her husband
and then retired to a cloak room and
surprised her friends.

Sent Off to Prison.

Williamson, Ky., Feb. 12.—Lloyd
Helson, life for murder; Henry Bunch,
15 years, for murder; Harrell Smith,
3½ years for the same and a negro,
named Mikes, three years for malicious
cutting, were all sentenced to the peni-
tentiary here.

Klouse Found Guilty.

Germantown, Ky., Feb. 12.—The
jury in the case of O. G. Klouse,
charged with killing J. W. Ingram
last August, returned a verdict of
guilty and placed the penalty at 15
years in the penitentiary.

Shot in a Saloon.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Robert
Kane was shot and fatally wound-
ed by Jack Ford in a quarrel in a saloon.
Ford alleged that Kane had caused his
dismissal from a position as watch-
man. Both are laborers.

Three Miners Burned.

Booneville, Ky., Feb. 12.—While
naking a shot at the Polk mines Jo-
seph Kelly, Adrian Robinson, Com-
more Gentry and Claude Wheeler,
miners, were burned. Kelly and Ro-
binson may die.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Switching of Counties Gives the Law-
makers Much Trouble.

Frankfort, Feb. 12.—There was a
shifting of plans in the congressional
redistricting matters Monday, and the
result may affect the Sixth district by
taking Pendleton county out and put-
ting it in the Ninth. Representative
Will Young, of Rowan, went before
the committee in the afternoon and
withdrew his amendment to the re-
districting bill which proposed to take
Elliot county away from the Tenth
and give it to the Ninth. The house
committee on railroads for some pe-
culiar reason decided to report favor-
ably a bill that will put automobile
touring out of business in Kentucky.
The bill provides that every automo-
bile shall be required to pay a license
in every county in or through which
it runs or is operated. Representa-
tive Frazier, of Shelby county, is the
father of the bill. The railroad com-
mittee will also report favorably the
bill extending from five to fifteen days
the time in which railroads are requir-
ed to report all accidents to the state
railroad commission.

GRIEF CAUSED INSANITY.

She Rendered Three People Uncon-
scious With a Poker.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Ella
Adamson, of 110 West Walnut street
became insane as the result of grief
over the death of her husband, Her-
man Adamson, and with a poker as-
saulted her son Moses, daughter Eliza-
beth and Moses Passamaneck, an aged
man who resides with the Adamson
family. The three were unconscious for
some time, due to blows received on
the head. Arrangements were made
to send Mrs. Adamson to a sanitarium.
Members of the family say Mrs. Ad-
amson burned some money and dashed
a lamp to pieces before she made the
attack referred to.

A CHILD WIFE.

Killed By Her Husband, Who Then
Shot Himself.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 12.—Abe Wal-
lace, 19, shot and killed his 15-year-
old wife at Wheelcroft, Webster coun-
ty, and then sent a bullet through his
own brain. The double tragedy oc-
curred late Sunday night, and the
news just reached here. The couple
had been married six months and had
separated several times. The girl was
walking along the street with a young
friend when her husband killed her.

Big Demand For Mules.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—A big de-
mand for mules has reached the local
dealers, and as a result the highest
price realized in years was obtained
in the open market. Dealers say the
demand is due to the presence of gov-
ernment agents who are buying and
shipping them to Panama.

Denies the Report.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—Leland
Moore denied the report that his fa-
ther, Charles C. Moore, the agnostic,
had changed his belief prior to his
death. "At no time did he indicate
by word or action that he wished to
die other than he had lived, in the be-
lief that death ended all."

Killed By a Street Car.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—News of
the accidental death of Mrs. Anna
Platt, who was killed by a street car
in Kansas City several days ago, has
reached relatives in this city. Mrs.
Platt was one of the oldest residents
of this city, and owned much valuable
real estate here.

Will Fight the Racing Law.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Col. M. J.
Winn, president of the American Turf
association, will add the Lexington Jock-
ey club in every way to fight the pro-
posed law to be voted on in the legis-
lature to restrict racing to 40 days in
the year in Kentucky.

Annual Farmers Institute.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—Exetnive
preparations have been made for the
first annual Farmers' institute which
is to be held in this city February 27
and 28 and March 1. Farmers from
all over the state are expected to at-
tend.

Banks Will Merge.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 12.—It was
stated that the Lenora National bank
of Morehead, Rowan county, which re-
cently merged with the Bank of Rowan
county, will merge with the Morehead
bank.

Appropriation For Blind Institution.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—The senate
committee on charitable institutions,
after a visit to the Kentucky institute
for the blind at Louisville, has decid-
ed to recommend an appropriation of
\$15,000 for the school.

Emerson Admits Killing.

Covington, Ky., Feb. 12.—Edward
Emerson, accused of the murder of
John May, the eccentric Covington re-
cluse, pleaded guilty of firing the shot
from which May died. Emerson
claims self-defense.

Sawmill Destroyed By Fire.

Carrollton, Ky., Feb. 12.—The big
sawmill plant of John H. Adams, near
destroyed by fire. It was the third de-
struction in a few years of the mill.
The loss is about \$25,000, fully in-
sured.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed
for Kentucky: Magoffin county, Jo-
seph Francis; Tinsley, Bell county,
Maggie Ray.

There are silver ingots in the vaults
of the Bank of England that have lain
there since 1656.

The Gibraltar of Rockcastle County Financial Institutions

CITIZENS BANK

OF BRODHEAD, KY.

Offers to the people a safe and conservative
Banking System.

ACCOUNTS OF

Individual Firms and Corporations Solicited.

Give us your business and we guarantee a pleas-
ant and profitable relation.

Pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100
or more when left in the bank and not check-
ed upon for a period of six months.

J. W. HUTCHESON, Cashier.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP

W. M. Poynter sold to Gus Stav-
erson three two-year-old for \$75.

G. S. Griffin bought of Joe Ad-
ams a 25 acre tract of land, which
joins his farm, for \$40.

R. B. Mullins has bought the Da-
vaul lot and residence adjoining
W. M. Poynter's store for the con-
sideration of \$400.

A large crowd attended George
Hukle's sale conducted by Cham-
berlain, of Nicholasville. Prices
were simply out of sight. Two lit-
tle Jersey's, one a stripper, brought
\$50, and \$63 per head; one blind
cow, \$30, a sow and four pigs \$31;
chickens from 45 to 75 cents each;
lard, 10½ cts. per lb.; side meat 10½
a home made refrigerator, \$12; and
all smaller articles sold well also.
—Lexington Gazette.

Considering the sterling worth of
Kaffir corn as a feed for horses, cat-
tle and poultry, it is a wonder that
more of it is not raised in this sec-
tion of the state. In some coun-
ties in Western Kentucky large
quantities have been raised and
used with satisfactory results. It
can be grown on poor land and
will make a good yield even in the
driest season. Several Clark coun-
ty farmers experimented with this
corn on a small scale the past season
and are pleased with the results.
It is important that good seed be
secured, which can be done of any
dealer in seeds and grain.—Win-
chester Democrat.

Auctioneer H. C. Jones reports
the following sales first day of
court: Loge Cash a horse for \$86
and a mare for \$42 to H. C. Jones,
Will Brummitt a mule to David
Hysinger for \$95; Greely Lear a
horse to I. R. McCracken \$60;
Tom Francisco a buggy horse to E.
B. Brown \$60; W. M. Hysinger a
gray horse to W. H. Cress \$82 50;
I. G. Brown a black mare to Hugh
Miller for \$65; Dr. Adkins brought
of Eugene McWilliams a saddle
horse for \$80; Frank Gross of Crab
Orchard, bought of W. M. Arnold
3 good mules for \$380 and two from
W. A. Falin for \$230.

The following sales were made
at Paris, Monday, county court day:
Newt Rankin bought seven head of
mules at \$135 to \$175; W. D. McIn-
tyre, six head at an average of \$166;
Thos. McClintock and Sons bought
five head of mules from \$150 to
\$200; Ed. Fookes bought one pair
of three-year-old horse mules at
\$300; J. T. Redmond sold three
common two-year-old horse mules
at \$150 per head. Only a few choice
saddle and harness horses were of-
fered, which sold well. H. C. Cay-
wood bought of T. C. Robinson, one
four-year-old harness mare for \$150.
Mr. Caywood sold a fancy saddle
horse at \$325, he also sold to Lex-
ington parties a Montgomery Chief
saddle stallion for \$500.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE-BROMO-QUIN-
INE Tablets. All druggists refund
the money if it fails to cure. E. W.
Grove's signature is on each box.
25-cts.

CONWAY

Read the Game law in last week's
Signal, see if you understand it
now. After Sept. 15th its danger-
ous to even let your dog run them.
—Miss Katie Miller, of Richmond,
opened a subscription school here
Monday.—D. G. Martin, of Boone,
was here Sunday telling of his ex-
perience in the Wild West in his
earlier days.—Mr. J. S. Arnold and
family, of this place, will move to
Illinois about March 1st. We regret
to see Mr. Arnold and his excellent
family leave, but our loss will be
another's gain.—The spoke mill at
this place has at last got to running.
They have done some nice work,
but have not yet got the machinery
properly regulated. Mr. J. B. Em-
pson, who has been here for the past
ten days in the picture business,
left Monday for London to do some
work.—The Post Office at this place
still remains unclaimed. One month
ago J. H. Sigman tendered his resig-
nation. This goes to show that Un-
cle Sam does not rush when he al-
ready has his tricks in good hands.
Mr. John Berry, of Ills, is visiting
relatives here.

COMMON COLDS ARE THE CAUSE OF MANY A SERIOUS DISEASE.

Physicians who have gained a
national reputation as analysts of
the cause of various diseases, claim
that if catching cold could be avoid-
ed a long list of dangerous ail-
ments would never be heard of.
Every one knows that pneumonia
and consumption originate from a
cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchi-
tis and all throat and lung trouble
are aggravated and rendered more
serious by each fresh attack. Do
not risk your life or take chances
when you have a cold. Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy will cure it
before these diseases develop. This
remedy contains no opium, mor-
phine or other harmful drug and
has thirty years of reputation back
of it, gained by its cures under ev-
ery condition. For sale by Chas.
C. Davis, the leading druggist, Mt.
Vernon, Ky.

QUAIL

J. M. Craig took off about fifty
head of cattle Monday. Joe is a
good trader.—Jacob Elder, hustling
merchant, has a good trade. Jake
says he sells at cost—calico at 6 cts.
and other things in proportion.—
Miss Docia Reynolds is very sick at
this writing. Miss Docia has had a
hard time in this life, she has been
confined to her bed for fifteen years
but she is looking to the future for
that haven of rest.—We are expect-
ing a wedding here in the near
future. The bride lives near at
hand, the groom in another state.
—Cy. Owens is improving slowly.
—G. W. Parsons has a very sore
leg.—Mr. John Riddle is in a criti-
cal condition.—W. J. Proctor im-
proves slowly.—David and Jim
Thompson have gone to Ohio to
make their future home.—Wade
Proctor has sold his farm near here
Ben Albright for \$250. Wade will
go to Cincinnati.—Melvin Owens
has a severe boil on his face.

LEVEL GREEN

Mrs. J. N. Brown and little Grace
Broyles have returned from a trip
to Plato.—Some of the boys felt
very gay a few evenings ago as they
passed through the streets on their
way from Pulaski. Boys, beware!
If women were allowed to vote
metinkus such conduct would soon
be a thing of the past for they
would certainly blot intoxicants
out of existence. It seems that
the millennium is in the far distant
future.—Moses Rebecca and
family have returned from a visit
to relatives at Ottawa.—Misses
Ethel Brown and Jennie Cummins
were the guests of William Brown,
Jr.—Misses Rebecca, Fannie and
Jennie McKinney attended ed-
church at Poplar Grove Saturday
and Sunday.—Little Katie DeBord
spent a pleasant afternoon last
Monday with the writer. Come
again Kate.—Mr. Jess Childress
wife and mother of Plato, called
on Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Broughton
Sunday last.—Wade Brown sold a
horse to W. T. French for \$90.—
Mrs. Elmer Ping, daughter of
Squire Thompson, who had been a
patient suffer of that dread disease
consumption for quite a while,
passed into the great beyond last
Tuesday and was interred in Mt.
Pleasant cemetery Thursday p. m.
She leaves a husband and little
daughter and a host of relatives
and friends to mourn their loss.—
Mr. and Mrs. Tyree Gentry of Leb-
anon Junction attended Mrs. Ping's
funeral.—We regret very much that
our fellow teachers failed to take
advantage of the educational col-
umn; our editor was so kind to offer
ns. Education does not receive the
attention here that it once did.
Since God saw fit to call our dear
father home education is rather on
a decline. We now see that the
world is a great deal better off by
his having lived, and how we miss
him God only knows.—A lady here
had a peculiar dream one night last
week, and will some of you readers
please interpret. She dreamed
that she saw a snake and it was at
a bee hive eating bees. We know
that to dream of a snake indicates
an enemy, but what does the bee
represent?

A HEALING GOSPEL.

The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of
Sharon Baptist Church, Belair, Ga.,
says of Electric Bitters: "It's a
Godsend to mankind. It cured me
of lame back, stiff joints, and com-
plete physical collapse. I was so
weak it took me half an hour to
walk a mile. Two bottles of Elec-
tric Bitters have made me so strong
I have just walked three miles in
30 minutes and feel like walking
three more. It's made a new man
of me." Greatest remedy for weak-
ness and all Stomach, Liver and
Kidney complaints. Sold under
guarantee at all druggists. Price 50c

FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

Chas. W. Moore, a macquins,
of Ford City, Pa., had his hand
frightfully burned in an electric
furnace. He applied Bucklen's Ar-
nica Salve with the usual result: "a
quick and perfect cure." Greatest
healer on earth for Burns, Wounds,
Sores, Eczema and Piles 25c at all
druggists.

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR
Cures Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throats, etc.

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR
Cures the Cough and Heals the Lung.

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY., Feb. 16, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL. 79



TIME TABLE.

22 north..... 1:24 p m
24 north..... 3:32 a m
23 south..... 1:24 p m
21 South..... 12:36 a m

JAS. LANDRUM, Agent.
Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL

W. H. Fish's wife, of Wildie, is very low and not expected to live.

S. J. Conn has a nice position with the Stearns Lumber Co., near Somerset.

Mrs. Mollie Miller is running a boarding house at 1027 Fourth St. Louisville.

Miss Lucy McKee, of London, will arrive to-morrow to be the guest of Mrs. E. S. Albright.

S. H. Martin has rented the B. S. DaVault property from R. B. Mullins and will move to town right away.

Judge Alcorn, Judge Morrow, Hon. F. F. Bobbitt, and Attorney F. P. Kennedy were the visiting attorneys this week.

James Williams, the London merchant, was here again Sunday. Jim seems to be very much infatuated with Mt. Vernon of late.

M. C. Albright, Cecil McClary, Barbee McAfee and W. F. Smith, of Brodhead, were here a few nights since to see some of our prettiest girls.

Capt. R. M. Jackson, general sales agent of the Phenix Jellico Coal Co., has opened an office in Louisville in the Board of Trade Building.—[London Local.

LOCAL

Forest Coffey says the word "God" appears in the New Testament 1240 times. This he learned by actual study. Forest is only 12 years old.

WANTED:—50 good laborers to work on tunnel near Livingston. Will pay good wages. For further information apply to

R. A. SPARKS,
Feb 9-31. Livingston, Ky.

RESIGNED.—W. J. McQueen, Magistrate in the first Magisterial district, composed of W. Mt. Vernon, Orlando and Roundstone voting precincts, on account of ill health, has resigned. W. S. Jones has been appointed in his stead.

CLUBBING OFFER:—Until further notice we will furnish the Signal and Weekly Courier Journal for \$1.50 a year, or the Signal and Louisville Herald (Daily) for \$2.00. Cash must accompany all orders under this arrangement.

A. E. Albright, Brodhead, keeps through bred White and Part ridge Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He is offering eggs for hatching at 75cts. a setting of 15 eggs for orders received in February and March. Write him for circular.

The oldest cook stove, probably in the county, is yet in constant use. It belongs to Mr. George E. Painter and has been in constant use almost every day since May 1873, never having had a piece of new material added to it, since it was purchased. Mr. Painter believes it to beat the record.

Deputy Jailer Owen Jarrett has presented Judge J. W. Bethurum with a gavel, made from the tree under which Zolicofer was killed and the handle from a hickory which stood near by. The turning was done by Fred Grogy, Aurora, Ind., and is indeed a handsome piece of work. Judge Bethurum prizes it very highly, but says that when his career as Judge is ended that he will turn it over to his successor.

A. E. Albright of Brodhead, proprietor of the Sugar Grove Poultry Yards, had on exhibition here Monday specimens of his fine breed chickens, which are indeed beautiful birds. The White and Partridge Wyandottes and the Barred Plymouth Rocks, are his favorite birds. Those interested in fowls, should visit his yards. The full breeds are sold in pairs at a very reasonable price as are also the eggs.

FOR SALE.—A lot on Main St., 18 feet front by 75 feet deep, with a 12 by 12 room building, being a part of the lot where J. Fish's store is now located. Possession can be given about September 1st. For further information call upon E. S. Albright, Secretary Rockcastle Real Estate Company.

If the common school bill becomes a law, it will change the entire organization in the school system in Kentucky. Instead of trustees being elected in each district, the County Superintendent, County Judge and County Attorney will compose the Board for the election of teachers.

Representative D. C. Edward, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$500,000 to complete the improvement of the Kentucky river. He estimates that for this amount Locks and Dams 12 and 13 can be completed and slack water obtained up to Beattyville, where the coal fields of Jackson, Owsley and Lee counties can be reached.

We are under many obligations to our good friend, Mr. Geo. E. Painter for a jar of his famous sorghum molasses. We have long since heard that Mr. Painter held the blue for fine sorghum and we are now ready to bear evidence of that fact. When on the farm in our younger days, sorghum was one of our boyhood delicacies and in our older days has lost none of its merits.

Mrs. Cris Sowder on Monday morning between John Clontz residence and the B. S. Davault school house, lost her pocket book containing \$41. Mr. Sowder went back to look for the pocket book but could find no trace of it at that time, however later he found it over inside of an old field and the money gone. Will Decker and his son were seen to stop in the road about where the pocket book was found and on this suspicion they were arrested and brought to town Tuesday afternoon believing they had found the pocket book. Mr. Decker, who has always been regarded as a straightforward man, denies finding the money or knowing anything about it. They gave bond for their appearance later.

County Judge L. W. Bethurum has appointed the following delegates to the Farmers Institute to be held at Frankfort Feb. 27, to 28: Gus Staverson, J. W. Moore, Chint Lear, Harrison Brannaman, Fred Hahn, J. H. McKinney, Henry King, John L. Thompson, George Ketrone, P. H. Shutt, G. S. Griffin, Jas. H. Coffey, W. M. Wood, E. Dyer, W. G. Niceley, J. W. Marler, Geo. Thompson, Jones Hiatt, G. C. Fish and P. E. Shivel. While it is not expected that all who have been named shall go, but it is the very earnest desire of the Judge that the county be represented, by some or as many of the number named, as it is convenient to go beside the best interest of the farmers demand it. The time is almost at hand, when the farmers of Rockcastle must depend on their farms for a living and not on timber, which has been the great source for revenue in the past and the sooner the farmers turn their attention in that direction the better. Experience has taught us that Rockcastle land will do its part when properly handled.

Capt. Mays and U. S. Marshal Short captured a still in Powell County, Thursday morning after a desperate battle lasting an hour or more. Capt. Mays arrested the operators of the still a month or more ago, and at the same time found out where the still was located. He called on Capt. Short to help take the place and the two went up Wednesday night for that purpose. Just before daylight they moved on the place. When they reached a point about one hundred yards from the shack, they were fired on from two directions. Both officers opened fire upon their assailants and a general fight ensued. After quite a while the parties with drew leaving their property in the hands of the officers. A pool of blood was found showing that at least one of the party was hit. They were tracked by the blood for some distance until the trail was lost in the bushes. Capt. Mays came very near catching one of the bullets as his coat sleeve was ripped up near the elbow and Capt. Short got one dangerously near the head, but neither of these gentlemen mind little things like that. They seized and brought in a large still and worm found in the place, which is now on exhibition at the Beach Hotel.—Beattyville News.

The series of meetings conducted by Rev. E. E. Weaver closed yesterday afternoon. Rev. Weaver is an interesting speaker and his work at this place has been of inestimable benefit.

The grand jury Wednesday returned judgments against James Mitchell, Joe Lee, and Horace Norton, Albert Hamlin, Levi Roberts and Louis Cooper, charged with murder for the killing of Jim Arnold and his son, Harland. The bond of each of the parties was fixed at \$6000.00. James and Mitchell Norton and Albert Hamlin gave bond Wednesday, and we understand that bail will be arranged for the others to-day. In the examining trial neither James Norton nor Louis Cooper were held over and the bonds fixed for Mitchell Norton and Albert Hamlin were \$2000 and \$1000 respectively. Now that the bonds for each of these parties be fixed at \$6000, it seems to be the general opinion that they are exorbitant.

Mr. D. Francisco, of Cimarron, Kans., a former Rockcastle citizen, and brother of our good friend F. Francisco, of Brodhead, is back to visit his brother and boyhood friends. Mr. Francisco left this county in 1874 and located in Illinois, thence went to Missouri and twenty years ago located in Western Kansas, and ever since his net earnings have been between \$400 and \$500 per month, which in twenty years figures up a handsome fortune. He is the principal stock holder of the Gray County Bank and also the president. He also owns about 8000 acres of land, a large part of which is splendid alfalfa land worth \$60 to \$75 per acre. In addition to this he has a large stock farm, having at present over 200 horses and mules. When asked by a Signal representative whether or not he handled any fine horses he said "No" yet we learned on the side that he has one horse for which he paid \$1,200. Mr. Francisco is largely interested in other lands than his own personal holdings and that is part of his business here at this time. With him is his wife, who used to be a Miss Hilton, of this county, a sister of Mr. Harry Hilton, of Brodhead and his youngest daughter. They will spend a month in Cuba before returning to their Kansas home.

LOCAL PAPERS.—Newspapers are in a great measure, an index of the condition of the county and town where they are published. No man therefore, who owns a foot of ground in, or is interested in any way in the future growth and prosperity of his town and county should neglect to patronize a home paper. For a journal generally is what its patronage makes it. If a mean and inadequate support is given to a local paper it must eke out a sickly and miserable existence, reflecting little or no credit upon itself or the locality where it is published, and exerting no influence on the town or people from whence it hails. On the other hand if the people generously sustain their local paper, its power for good, and its influence in building up the town and county is incalculable. It attracts attention wherever it goes, and it goes everywhere. Strangers admire it and feel certain that a lively enterprising news journal of that character, reflecting the business of the town in its well filled advertising columns could only be published in a live place. Business men abroad gain a correct idea of the prosperity of the town where it is published by a look at its advertising columns. Hundreds of exchanges copy from its paragraphs articles in reference to the place, which thus attain a world wide reading.—[Ex.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Court convened Monday witnessing an exceptionally large crowd in town. On account of sickness Judge M. L. Jarvis was unable to be present and Hon. Geo. Johnson, of Williamsburg, was commissioned by the Governor to hold court this week, the regular Judge expecting to be present next week. Judge Johnson delivered a rather brief but strong charge to the grand jury, placing special stress on the illegal sale of whisky and carrying of concealed weapons. The following named gentlemen were selected as jurors.

GRAND JURY.

H. G. Griffin, William Cress, R. E. Bell, D. B. Langford, Joel Woodall, Chint Lear, Frank Morgan, A. H. McFerron, Wash McClure, Joshua Boreing, Sr., Elmer Houk and Albert Roberts.

PETIT JURY.

Ege Ballinger, J. R. Ballinger, M. V. Swinford, W. A. Taylor, J. J. Cummins, Jarvis Hansel, M. H. Sowder, Willis Johnson, David Elder, M. F. Craig, J. L. Scott, T.

J. Hansel, Jas. Arnold, J. C. P. Myers, W. M. Barnett, J. H. McKinney, G. A. Proctor, John Stringer, G. W. Anderson, James Pitman, Raymond Dowell, Stephen Price, Geo. Hamm, Granderson Clark.

The following Commonwealth cases have been tried besides a number continued and dismissed: Calvin Jones breach of the peace \$50.00 and cost, Jack Strong trespassing, \$18.00 and cost, James Philpott fined \$50 and cost, for holding a pistol on Geo. Martin to prevent Martin from signing the train down on which Philpott was riding without pay or permission.

LIVINGSTON

Henry Reynolds has been confined to his room for a few days with rheumatism.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jenkins are visiting Mrs. J. B. Hayes. They will make Corbin their future home.—Messdames Egbert Hayes and Ed Quinn have returned to Paris.—Mrs. M. Beets, of East Bernstadt, is visiting her daughter, Miss Clara Beets; also Mrs. Thos. Farley.—Champ Mullins was in Mt. Vernon Tuesday.—Mrs. J. B. Eberlene, of London, was the guest of Miss Lida Cook Wednesday.

Mrs. Houston McFerron, of Pine Hill, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Childress and Miss Georgia McFerron.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mullins are visiting in LaFollette, Tenn.—Mrs. James Vowels, of Louisville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joe Caswell.—Mrs. R. S. Rimore and children will leave the first of the week for their new home in Knoxville, Tenn.—Messrs Roach White and John Hagin of Corbin, and J. B. Eberlene, of London, and Terry Hagin were here Wednesday and Thursday on account of the death of Hugh Hagin.

James Hugh Hagin died Wednesday morning Feb. 14, 1906, of consumption age 37 years. Mr. Hagin had been sick a year. He went to New Mexico for several months but returned home in December. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Mary Orndorff, a little son and daughter, and two brothers, T. Hagin, of Richmond and John Hagin, of Corbin. He was a kind husband an indulgent father, had no enemies and was an honest upright man, was a member of the Masonic order and also of the Macabees. Funeral services were conducted at the Baptist church, and the remains were taken to Richmond for burial. J. C. Hocker, H. D. Magee and wife, Messdames Sam Ward, James Orndorff and McRoberts were among those who accompanied the remains to Richmond.

BRODHEAD.

Mrs. Mollie L. Durham and son, Brack, have returned after a four weeks' visit to relatives and friends in Casey county.—D. Francisco, wife and daughter, of Kansas, have been visiting F. Francisco and Harry Hilton.—Miss Susie Hilton has returned after spending a week with her brother, L. B. Hilton at Pine Hill.—Miss Mattie Wilcott has returned home after spending two weeks visiting in the country.—Barbee McAfee was in Frankfort first part of the week, on business.—Hereafter the Brodhead barber shop will be closed on Thursday's of each week. Swinford will go to Livingston on those days to practice his profession.

Owing to the very cold weather the wedding which was to take place yesterday was put off till May 15, when the bells will ring joyfully.—Woodward Owens was in Junction City last week on biz.—Miss Carrie Frith has returned to her home in Gum Sulphur after spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Frith.—E. J. Hamm of Lebanon spent a few days of this week in our city.—The party given by the Young Men's Club in their club rooms last Friday night was largely attended and highly enjoyed by all. They tripped the light fantastic till the wee hours of morn We want to thank Messdames Shugars, Hutcheson and Owens for their kindness in acting as chaperons.—The coal bins seem to be the means of bringing about tlvrv families to our town which will greatly benefit us in many respects.—E. E. Snyder, Supt., W. W. Wright, Master of Trains, J. F. Burns, Road Master, and E. C. Moore, Chief Civil Engineer, were all at the Albright Hotel first of the week.

SHOES

PATRIOT
MEN'S
\$3.50

STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER

Hard times ahead for footwear. This is the Season when quality counts in Shoes. We sell the kind with quality. We buy our shoes direct from the factories, saving you the jobber's profits. The makers of our shoes stand behind every pair and guarantee them to give satisfactory service. If we sold you shoes for last winter we'll sell you shoes for this winter, and the winters after this, too.

We quote some of our specialties:

The "Our Family" Shoe for Men,	\$3 00
The "Mayflower" Shoe for Women,	\$2 50
The "Our Family" Shoe for Women,	\$1 75
The "Our Family" Shoe for Girls,	\$1 50

We have other shoes that are honestly made and of the handsomest appearance. Come, look, examine—you will find we are correct when we say

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Are Better."

Come and see them.

RUBBERS at COST

In most every grade and in most every size. We do not intend to carry them over to next season. BARGAINS; if YOU want them they are here for YOU. DON'T WAIT until they are all gone, but COME TO-MORROW and get the benefit of these LOW PRICES;

The Sign of Smart Tailoring

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Measures taken by

LOCAL AGENT AT

FISH'S CASH STORE,

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MARETBURG.
Mrs. J. J. McCall is with her husband at Hazel Patch.—Miss Louana Whitehead, of Mt. Vernon spent Saturday night and Sunday with her cousins, Misses Grace and Alice McCall, at this place.—Miss Montie Martin will return to Beava Sunday where she will enter school, after.—Mrs. Wm. Houk entertained last Saturday evening with a candy party. The guests were too numerous to mention. All reported a nice time.
Mr. C. C. Metcalf and family, have arrived from North Carolina. We welcome them to our community.—Mrs. Judith Chestnut who has been visiting her son, J. J. McCall, returned to Brodhead Saturday last.—Mr. P. V. Hunt, who has been very ill, is able to be out again.—Mrs. Anne Hendrickson, of Pineville, and Mrs. Belle Taylor, of Livingston, were called here on account of the serious illness of their brother, Silas Owens, who is better.—Miss Grace McCall spent a few days at Mt. Vernon first of the week.

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We'll send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture is in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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Friedman's Standard

Noted for Style and Comfort.

For sale by U. G. BAKER,
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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

THE YELL WORM has recently been discovered to be a close resemblance to the malarial germ. To free the system from malarial germs, the only remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed to cure all diseases due to malarial poison and constipation. 25c at all druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire cure, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is infallible. Those desiring the prescription which will cost them nothing, and may drive a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Mount Vernon Signal.

Magazine Section

Mt. Vernon Rockcastle County, Kentucky, February 16, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

HULL HOUSE.

MISS JANE ADDAMS THE PATRON SAINT OF A MOST REMARKABLE INSTITUTION.

Hull Caine Has Said that it is the Most Complete Social Settlement in the World—Founder a Wonderful Woman.

The name of Jane Addams is known to-day from one end of this vast country to another, and included in that space are thousands of men, women and children who regard her almost in the light of a patron saint.

Miss Addams is the founder and present chief moving spirit of Hull House, Chicago, the greatest social settlement ever known in this country.

Hull House is not really one house but a series of buildings which have grown up around one big dwelling which years ago was given over to Miss Addams for the accommodation of the city's working people. The settlement includes a museum, theatre, a restaurant and various other buildings which are for the sole use of people to whom life's joys are overbalanced by cares and sorrows.

Hull Caine, the famous author, has said that Hull House is the most com-

plete social settlement in the world and if this be so it is a fitting monument to the generous heart, sterling character and unbounded sympathy of its founder, Miss Jane Addams.

Miss Addams is now forty-five years old. She was born in Cedarville, Ill. After graduating at a well known college she followed the example of her other young women friends and lived a life of ease and pleasure. She spent her time mostly in reading and travel and gradually the thought came to her that she was absolutely without a purpose in life. She saw the poor around her, got to know their cares and worries and cast about for a means by which she could do them some good. She decided to become a physician and took a year's course in a Philadelphia college. At the end of that time she was compelled to rest and so went abroad to study social conditions. The result of her observations was her return to America and the immediate establishment of a social settlement in Chicago.

Hull House is situated right in the heart of Chicago's poor, in Halsted street. It came to Miss Addams through Miss Helen Culver, a niece of its builder and the man for whom the settlement is now named. It had been built by its owner years ago for his own home and in the belief that the city would grow that way. It did grow that way and became one of the most congested sections of Chicago but was peopled by all nations and of a class of humanity unused to the fine usages of life, unused to social restrictions and wholly without the pale of refined society. When Miss Culver learned that Miss Addams intended founding a social settlement she gave her Hull House. From the spacious mansion which was once to have been a rich man's home the settlement has extended into a block of buildings and here is the genuinely happy home of Chicago's poor.

One of the adjuncts of the settlement is the Jane Club, an organization of self supporting young women who are making an effort to live up to the ideal offered them in the personality of their benefactor. The club is directly under the supervision of Miss Addams and every employee of the house, and in fact every one of the settlement, is responsible personally to her.

Miss Addams believes in the people, trusts them and looks to them for the proper disposition of their duties and their lives and in this way she has come nearer their hearts, nearer their confidences and nearer making them

see the big side of life rather than the one to which their eyes might otherwise often turn.

She is always to be found by the lowliest ready to listen to an appeal for help, ready to give each and every one her strength and support and as ready to see and help a stranger as the oldest habitue of the settlement.

Jane Addams occupies a peculiar position in the public eye. She has no religious creed or, if she has, she does not thrust it on her people. All sorts of doctrines are preached in Hull House but Miss Addams permits this through the fact that her generosity of spirit is big enough to allow every one his own opinion. She is regarded with the highest esteem by officials of the city and is frequently asked to address large meetings. When she does this she is listened to with strict attention.

Miss Addams is a brilliant example of a woman who, having all in life has not permitted herself to be satisfied with her lot while others have suffered. She has devoted time, money and all the energy in her big self to the uplifting of the lowly, to the spiritual welfare of the poor when that could be done through kindness alone and to the bodily comfort and enjoyment of these people by giving them every means within her power to for-

get, when it is possible, that they are poor, uneducated and socially lacking according to the standards of the world.

Napoleon.

"Napoleon going about like a raging lion seeking whom he might devour."

Sir Conan Doyle considers Napoleon as perhaps the most wonderful man who ever lived. He writes that what strikes him most forcibly is the lack of finality in his character. When one decides that he is a complete villain, he reads of some noble trait, and then loses his admiration in some act of incredible meanness. But here was a young man, of thirty years, with no social advantages, very little education, his family poverty stricken, entering a room in company with Kings, each and every one jealous of any attentions shown by him to any one of them.

He must have had some private charm, for his intimate friends loved and worshipped him, and withal he was the most amazing and talented liar that ever lived, and one who told the truth only to himself.

An originator of great schemes that seemed fantastic and impossible, his mastery of detail brought success where another man would have failed.

With Kingly Courage.

In Sweden a remarkable story is told of King Oscar's courage and resolution.

The narrative recounts that a soldier, a man of immense stature, while lying under sentence of death secured a long knife, and defied anyone to enter his cell.

On hearing of the circumstances the King drove at once to the prison, and disregarding the warning of the officials, entered the man's cell alone and unarmed, locked the door behind him, and then reasoned with the convict.

It would have been a remarkable interview, even if the King had taken a pardon to the convict. But far from this, he actually explained to the condemned man why he had decided to reject any appeal for mercy; yet he so worked on the man's feelings that when, with a farewell handshake, the King left him, he was totally subdued, and ready to meet his fate the next morning like a soldier.

ATTAINS TO FAME.

AN OBSCURE NEW YORK LAWYER RISES TO POWERFUL AND COMMANDING POSITION.

Beginning With Gas Problems, Charles E. Hughes Develops Into Dominant Factor in Great Insurance Investigations.

In the history of the stage it has happened more than once that an actor, not thought to be a star, but with sound qualities and training has accepted a part rejected by others, and by careful study and interpretation made it the most interesting portion of the play, and achieved distinction as the reward of his labors. And now, before the country to-day, there is an instance going to show that fortune for such fidelity is not confined to the stage.

A year or so ago the New York legislature ordered an inquiry into the methods of the gas companies of Greater New York, and the committee appointed for the work had some trouble in its search for a legal adviser and examiner of witnesses. The task, for some reason, did not appeal to the prominent members of the bar who we approached, and the choice finally fell on a man comparatively unknown. He had to be introduced to the public outside of legal circles. But he developed at once into a man of striking force, and performed his duties so well he earned the applause of the whole State.

Probes Insurance.

When the legislative inquiry into the New York insurance irregularities was ordered, the committee decided upon legal counsel, and again difficulty was encountered in securing it. The man who had so satisfactorily served the gas committee was traveling in Europe, and at the moment could not be reached with an offer. The offer went begging for a few days, until at last a Brooklyn lawyer accepted. Upon his suggestion, however, the man abroad, who was really desired, was cabled on the subject and engaged to assist in the work. After the work began this assistant virtually became the leading counsel, and conducted the investigation, which was of national interest, in a way to merit and receive national applause. He has become one of the most conspicuous figures of to-day.

Man of the Hour.

And so Mr. Charles E. Hughes is the subject of no little speculation. The obscure New York lawyer of the other day is a powerful man of this day. He is mentioned for both political and business honors. He might have been the Republican candidate for mayor in the recent municipal campaign, and had he been might likely have swept the city. He is now mentioned for his party's leadership in next year's gubernatorial campaign. He is likewise suggested for the presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. And should he decline preferment in both of these lines, and decide to stick to his profession, he is assured of a vast increase over the practice than he enjoyed before.

All of which goes to show that it pays to do whatever you set out to do with all your heart and mind.

The American Spoke First.

The American in the corner of the English first-class carriage insisted on lighting his cigar. The indignant Britisher in the other corner protested, but protested in vain. At the next station he hailed the guard, with hostile intent; but the cool American was too quick for him. "Guard," he drawled, "I think you'll find that this party here is traveling with a third-class ticket on him." Investigation proved him to be right, and the indignant Britisher was triumphantly ejected. A spectator of the little scene asked the American how he knew about that ticket. "Well," explained the imperturbable stranger, "the corner was sticking out of his pocket and I saw it was the same color as mine."

MAY BECOME A SENATOR.

Speculation as to Future of President Roosevelt After Term Expires.

When Mr. Roosevelt retires from the office of President of the United States he will be but fifty-one years of age, and just entering upon his intellectual prime. Will he be content to go into retirement from politics? If so, he will have to forego his present love of doing things. Much, however, depends on chance. If he shall be as popular when he retires as he is at present, or half as popular, he will remain the head of his party, and should he desire political preferment, he will get it.

After his retirement from the Presidency, George Washington was given command of the army in our actual but not declared war with France. John Quincy Adams made more fame the nine terms he was in Congress the last eighteen years of his life than in all his previous political career. General Jackson retired from the Presidency in 1837, but he was the head of his party until his death, in 1845. He dictated his successor, and his will was law to both Van Buren and Polk. Van Buren was a politician until he died. He elected Polk in 1844 and defeated Cass in 1848. General Grant was a candidate for President in 1880, and had his managers acted with a little more sagacity, he would have been nominated, and perhaps elected. Grover Cleveland was elected President in 1892 after his retirement in 1889.

Mr. Roosevelt is the youngest of the Presidents, and when he retires in 1909

he will be nearly two years younger than Lincoln was at his first inaugural. He will undoubtedly write a deal of history. That he will again hold office is not quite so certain, but it is exceedingly probable. The United States Senate would offer an attractive field, and that slow and dignified body would doubtless see some times.

SHE HAD THE MORE NERVE.

A Human Interest Incident of the Metropolis.

Mrs. Charles Nommenson, wife of a jeweler, of 987 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was sewing in the second floor sitting room of their home the other afternoon, when in walked a burglar with a pistol in his hand.

"I got in the wrong house by mistake," said he, as he doffed his hat with a bow. "I wanted to see Mrs. Wilson."

"Get out!" ordered Mrs. Nommenson, producing a revolver of her own and covering the man with the rapidity of thought. "A man who gets in the wrong house by mistake doesn't draw a revolver on a woman. You are a thief!"

"I rang the bell and it was not answered. The door was open, so I came in—" "You are a thief!" cried the woman, rising and keeping her revolver on him. "I will give you three minutes to get out. If you are not gone then, I will shoot and kill you. One—two—"

The burglar dodged out of the door. Mrs. Nommenson was at his heels, her eyes not leaving him for a second, that he might not get the drop on her. The man saw he had lost in the game of nerve, and he backed down the steps.

At the front door he fumbled at the latch. He could not open the door. It seemed to present an opportunity to get the best of the woman.

"You will have to let me out," said the burglar.

"Not much," said Mrs. Nommenson, "you want to get me at close quarters."

Then as she kept him covered with her revolver, she told him how to unlatch the complicated lock. She kept him covered until the street door closed on him. Then she returned to her sewing.

SENATE'S ATTITUDE RESENTED.

House Committee's Action on Light-House and Similar Bills.

The House committee on Interstate and foreign commerce has decided to hurl defiance at the Senate in connection with all lighthouse measures and similar bills which must be passed on by the committee. It has been the practice of the House to frame these measures in such a way that a sum not

SCHOOL GARDEN WORK.

AN IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE NEWER EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

Five Years' Course at School of Horticulture at Hartford, Conn.—Teaches Gardening and Fruit Growing in All Its Branches.

There is much growing sentiment in favor of school garden work in all parts of the country. If agriculture is the backbone of the country, so agricultural education is the stem and fibre of successful farming. School garden work, as it applies to children who have never lived on a farm, is a start toward scientific agricultural education, and it is a branch of education of great importance in these times when so many boys and girls are drifting toward the cities and away from the old farms. The tendency of



HE RAISED THEM HIMSELF.

the drift is cityward; but there are thousands of people who would like to live on farms, and would, perhaps, if they knew something about the growing of plants, and there is no time like early youth to instill in the mind a love of nature and of growing things. So that considerable success has attended the school garden idea and the nature study idea as it is being applied in a number of the older institutions and in some new special schools. A striking example of this is the School of Horticulture at Hartford, Conn.

In the year 1893 the Reverend Francis Goodwin, a philanthropic citizen, gave about 100 acres of land and



School Garden Scenes at Hartford School of Horticulture.

specified but not to exceed a certain amount, is to be used for the particular improvement. The Senate invariably has changed such bills so they appropriate a fixed amount. This system is regarded by the members of the House interstate and foreign commerce committee as being conducive to reckless expenditure and the members of the committee will refuse to accept such a bill hereafter and purpose forcing the Senate to endorse measures which will encourage the completion of work at the lowest possible cost and the saving of balances which may remain.

This action of the House committee is in line with the general opposition which the House is offering to what is declared to be the encroachment of the Senate upon its rights.

Coloring Matter in Food.

Since we have been brought face to face with the fact that most every article constituting our daily diet contains some artificial coloring matter, there has been a demand for some method by which we can test such foods in order to determine whether or not they contain artificial coloring. The Department of Agriculture has but recently issued a bulletin containing a classification of the colors used in food products as well as methods for their detection.

College, was secured as Director of the School of Horticulture. The buildings were soon erected, and the School established as the first public Handicraft School of Hartford. Besides giving apprentice work, and a course in horticulture and botany to the boys from the Watkinson Farm School, the following season a course in school gardening was established. This course was opened to the boys and girls from the city schools.

The school garden work at the School of Horticulture proved attractive and popular from the first, and after one or two years of free work a tuition was charged for each person who took a garden. This tuition need not keep any one from having a garden, as 100 hours of work for the School pays any boy's tuition.

The school garden work has been systematized, until now there is a five years' course in school gardening for boys and girls, as well as one to train public school teachers, and one course for adults which is largely taken by clergymen of the city.

One of the reasons which has made this work so popular is because of the fact that the school shows results. Every boy here, every person, for that matter, who has a garden gets a great deal more in value from his garden than the price of the tuition.

The first year the boys begin their garden work the 1st of May. They come out for a lesson one day a week. They come into the classroom, where each boy receives a notebook, marks his own attendance, keeps a weather report, and writes down from dictation, or copies from the blackboard, a detailed lesson for that day. With the seeds they are given, they then pass with the instructor to the tool-room, where each boy receives his tools, and with these he goes to his garden, where an instructor is always present to explain the things which he learns in the classroom. In going to his garden he passes by the observation plots, which are studied.

The second year the boys begin in March, taking up the mixing of the soil, potting and repotting the tomato, pepper, and egg plants that they have in their gardens.

The third year they begin in February and take up root-grafting, cutting, pruning, spraying, digging and setting trees, spading and caring for grounds, as well as the garden lessons.

The fourth year boys begin in January and take up the making of hotbeds, management of hotbeds, pruning, spraying, soil analysis, plant foods, testing seeds, planting the garden, besides the garden lessons, and in the autumn, they have budding, fruit culture, and asparagus culture.

The fifth year they take up systematic study of the soil, beginning in January. All gardens continue until after the 1st of October.

That the gardens pay is best shown from a record of the garden yields during the past summer. A first year boy got \$9.66 worth, a third year boy \$25.64, a fourth year boy \$23.03, and one of the clergymen \$17.21 worth of produce in the gardens.

The first year the gardens are 10 x 30 ft., the second year 10 x 40 ft., the third year 10 x 60 ft., the fourth year 10 x 80 ft. The clergymen have gardens 10 x 40 ft. Public school teachers have gardens 10 x 30 and 10 x 40 ft.; the plan is to give them a practical training in the method of training school children in the work.

Already several schools of Hartford have established gardens in connection with the schools, and the School of Horticulture is furnishing instructors of late; those that are giving instruction were trained at the School of Horticulture. But there is another thing that the school does. It keeps the children occupied during the summer months, keeping the boys and girls off the city streets; because they come to love their gardens and come out to work in them, and to work out their tuition. This is not all, as soon as the planting is done in the gardens the children take up the systematic study of weeds, they become familiar with them and learn methods of destroying them. Also at the School there are about 500 observation plots containing many of our common things, and the children learn to know them in all stages of development. People are beginning to realize that a boy from the School of Horticulture is better to work in their garden than the average man they can get, because the boys will not pull up expensive seedlings as the men so often do. Frequent calls are made upon Mr. Hemenway for a boy to take care of a garden or lawn, and many of the boys are able to spend most of their spare time during the summer in this line of work.



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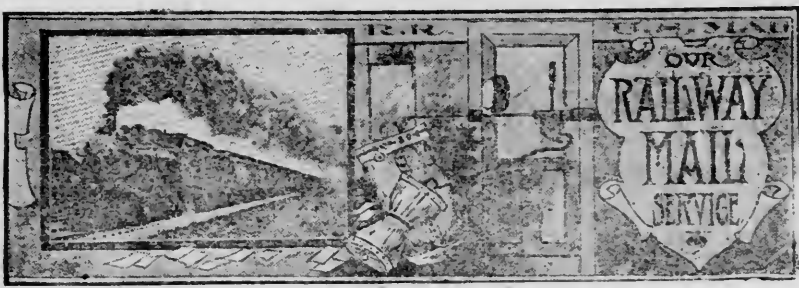
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To be one of an army of 10,000; to travel by rail 123,000 miles every year; to stand in a car forming part of a swaying, rushing train, surrounded by open-mouthed sacks and pigeon holes, shuffling letters and papers at the rate of 2,500 per hour; knowing that every error goes against your record; to work sometimes sixteen to twenty-four hours at a stretch, often sleepy and hungry—these are some of the daily experiences of the railway mail clerks. Then add to these, the constant possibility of being knocked into eternity or crippled for life in a wreck.

Yet they are a contented lot, these railway mail clerks, happy only when "on the road." But it is not the environment for a domestic man, nor for him who has passed the top of the hill of life and is joggling down into the dark valley beyond. Thus a majority of the clerks are young men; these are preferred by the Post Office Department, for they have fewer cares, are more active, and can work faster and with greater accuracy.

Uncle Sam is proud of the personnel of this expert force and takes every precaution for their safety and comfort. Their hours are fixed, and overtime is required only in cases of absolute necessity.

A Traveling Postoffice.

A railway mail car is technically an "R. P. O." or Railway Post Office. It runs between stated points, receiving and distributing mail through post offices along the line. It is a government post office on wheels, and is United States territory, though owned by the railroad. It is as well built and as completely equipped for its purpose as a Pullman. Iron racks for mail sacks extend along each side. Above are tiers of open boxes and pigeon holes. "Work tables" sit on the racks. There is neither plush nor mahogany. It is built for work and is the abode of workers.

Let us imagine that this car is the "R. P. O." leaving Pittsburgh, Pa., for Cleveland, Ohio, over the Pennsylvania road. The Pittsburgh city post office delivers to the car mail for points east of Cleveland (called "local mail") and "through mail" for Cleveland and points west. The train rushes out of Pittsburgh. The whistle blows for a station. No stop here. A "helper," opens a side door, swings out the mail "catcher" and picks up a mail sack from a crane by the track. Now the work begins. This sack contains mail from the station just passed. Some of it is for the next office, some for Cleveland, some for the top west. The mail is dumped on a table and a clerk pounces on it like a wolf on a lamb. He tosses letters in all directions. He throws papers and packages hither and yon, this way and that, as fast as an expert card player can distribute a deck. But every piece of mail finds its mark in a particular sack or box. The clerks and boxes are labeled; but the labels are unnecessary; his quick eye catches only the name of the office, ignoring that of the addressee. Though the work appears mechanical it calls for a high degree of training. Note the marvelous accuracy—less than two per cent. of errors in the work of the whole force for a given year.

The whistle blows for another way station. The door is opened, a sack is thrown off, and the catcher yanks another sack about for distribution. And so it goes without cessation. The whole scheme is so arranged that there is just time, working with the utmost speed and accuracy, to make connections.

Skill Needed to Throw Sacks.

Throwing off sacks calls for another kind of skill. The expert knows from the weight of sack, speed of train and pressure of wind just when and how to let the sack go. He can drop it on a mark. If a platform be crowded or littered with baggage he must pick a clear spot lest his cannon ball of leather and mail rebound against some unsuspecting traveler. I have seen a mail clerk drop a sixty-pound sack from a train going a mile a minute, landing it lightly on a truck twenty feet from the track.

Of course there are accidents, and danger is always present. Yet in ten years past but 96 clerks have been killed on the road—an average of ten a year, with a force numbering up to 11,000. The legal representative of each clerk is killed receives \$10,000 from the government. Arrangements are contemplated for payment of an annuity to every clerk permanently disabled in line of duty.

The mail car is usually next the tender and runs a greater risk in accidents than a passenger car. But the position is sometimes advantageous. An instance is cited of a peculiar wreck near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The train was crossing a bridge when

the wide. The comparatively light tender and mail car responded instantly, while the heavy baggage and passenger coaches constituted a drag that broke the coupling. Believed of this burden the engine, tender and mail car shot ahead and leaped the twenty-foot draw, landing on the other side in safety. The engine car and side-wiped the iron bridge work, tearing its jacket to tatters and knocking the cab into the river. The rest of the train, with brakes set automatically, came to a stop without a foot to spare.

Bees Natural Spendthrifts.

The New York Times reprinted from a Montreal paper—which doubtless lifted it from one in London—a most amusing story to the effect that when bees are taken to Australia they learn in a single year the uselessness of storing honey for a winter that never comes and that they thereafter abandon



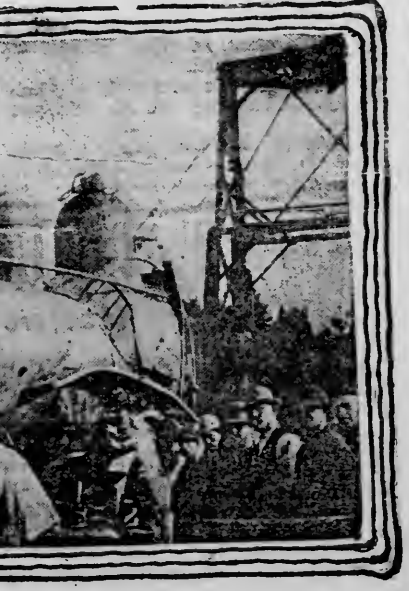
INTERIOR OF A MAIL CAR.

don their dear-bought fame as models of industry and hilariously devote to sport or idleness all of their time except just enough in each day to satisfy that day's hunger. No doubt this tale will shock and grieve a large number of estimable people, but for our own part, says the Times, it very considerably increases such little affection as we previously had for these dressmaking virtuous fowl and therefore will do our best to believe it. There are some difficulties in the way of doing that. Bees, despite their reputation for intelligence, are evidently about the stupidest things with wings—merely animated acquisitiveness, indeed working as hard as an American millionaire to pile up wealth far beyond any possible needs, without a single talent except to get, get, get.

As fighters, while bees are brave enough, they are unable to strike more than a single blow against any of their more dangerous foes, dying themselves as a result of it, while the foes, after howling with pain for a bit, calm down and hunt more honey. It is almost incredible, therefore, that a creature incapable of seeing the futility of working carried to an absurd extreme only for the profit of human robbers should be able so quickly to draw an inference from the failure of winter to appear when expected. "Almost" is not "quite," however, and we, too, can believe what we want to believe. So we will not question the story from Australia—where everything is possible, anyhow—and we hope that somebody will take a few of our ants down there and prove that they, also, are industrious only because they have to be—that they are not a bit fonder of industry than are the butterflies or any of the sluggards who have always had the sense to see that between toll to-day and hunger to-morrow there is so little to choose that differences of opinion on the subject are entirely permissible.

Famous for Artificial Noses.

The city of Indore is modern and ugly and uninteresting. Apart from being the prosperous capital of a rich native state, its chief claim to notoriety rests upon its hospital, which has won universal fame by the manufacture of artificial noses. That may seem a very limited industry on which to build a name. But in India there are several ways of promoting this industry. When a woman comes to the hospital carrying her nose in a napkin you may fairly assume that her husband suspects a breach of the Seventh Commandment. When a man appears



A PECULIAR WRECK

the engineer saw that the draw was open. He sped was such that he could not stop. But he was a quick thinker. Reversing the engine for a moment he suddenly threw the throt-

in the same plight you may set him down as a user who has fallen from the hands of his clients, and has had no Portia to plead his cause. Indore is the Mecca of these unfortunates.

OUR SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

Beet Sugar Now More Than Half the World's Total Production.

Of the more than 1,200 million dollar's worth of merchandise brought into the United States during the last year more than 150 million dollar's worth was sugar. Sugar formed by far the largest single item in this largest importation which the United States has ever made in any single year.

The United States is increasing steadily and rapidly its consumption of sugar. The sugar producers at home are increasing their output of both cane and beet sugar, but even their rapid increase in production is not keeping pace with the increasing home demand, and as a consequence the quantity of sugar brought into the country increases from year to year. It has doubled in the last twenty years, while population meantime increased but 50 per cent. The annual average importation during the five-year period ending with 1885 was 1,051,149 tons, and during the five-year period ending with 1905 the annual average was 2,106,043 tons, despite the fact that the sugar production at home had grown from 176,035 tons in 1885 to approximately 600,000 tons in 1905.

The United States is the largest sugar-consuming country in the world, though the per capita consumption in this country is not as great as in the United Kingdom. The total consump-



Interior of a warehouse, showing rats.

tion in 1904 aggregated 2,767,000 tons, making an average consumption for each individual for the year of about 75 pounds.

During the half century prior to 1890 beet sugar formed a small proportion of the world's sugar production, the percentage which beets supplied of the world's sugar product being in 1840 but 4.3 per cent, in 1850 14.3 per cent, in 1890 63.7 per cent, while 1900 showed for beets the highest proportion in the world's production of sugar, 67.7 per cent.

Ghostly Ashes.

They had just moved in the house and, as is usually the case, the former tenants had left much rubbish behind them.

"Just look," complained the little woman, "here are three horrid piles of ashes in the yard."

"Ah," laughed the big husband, "speak of them with more reverence. 'Reverence. Why should I? 'Why, they are the ashes of the departed.'"



SENATOR LODGE DOES NOT RECOGNIZE HIS AMENDED BILL.

IN IRONICAL VEIN.

Senator Lodge's bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service has been shown by the Committee on Foreign Relations of its most incendiary and detestable features—the provision for examining candidates for appointment, and this still more objectionable section:

"That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of consul general, or consul above the sixth (\$4,000) class, members of the two classes next below that in which the vacancy occurred shall be deemed eligible to be selected to fill such vacancy."

This was a palatable attempt to engraft the merit and promotion system upon the consular service, and thereby to deprive national law-makers of their ancient sacred right to assist the President in selecting consuls general and high-salaried consuls. A majority of the committee regard it as the sordid injection of commercialism into a purely political matter, on the flimsy pretence that the consular service is a business institution.

If the Committee on Foreign Relations had permitted this section to stand, it would have been an abject capitulation to the force that are surreptitiously robbing Congress of its patronage powers. The idea that young consuls that have made good records should be promoted and that

"TOO MUCH LAW-MAKING."

REPRESENTATIVE BOWERSOCK, OF KANSAS CITY, CRITICISES BILL MAKERS.

Says Selfishness and Ambition Lead them through a Wilderness of Folly and Buncombe and Valuable Time is Wasted.

"I have long criticised and seriously objected to the making of so many laws, and I have long contended that men are not made good and honest by statute," remarked Representative Justin D. Bowersock, of Kansas, recently.

"The comparatively indiscriminate enactment of legislation on all subjects—general, special and personal—is a great evil and a greater folly. I have insisted that selfishness and prejudice are at the basis of too many enactments, and that human nature and the settled principles of business and commerce, honorable competition, and the results of supply and demand can hardly be changed by law to any beneficial extent.

"Corporate greed, cupidity, and corruption can be, ought to be, and will be modified, curtailed, and brought within decent limits, to say the least. No man desires this more earnestly than I do; no man will go further along any reasonable lines in any legitimate and practicable effort to bring this about, whether it be in connection with railroad rates, Standard Oil rebates, beef trust, unlawful combination, watered stocks, or whatever or whoever may burden the consumer or producer, unduly or unjustly, for extortionate gain.

"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none" will not come through impracticable, non-enforceable laws drawn on the theory that we have reached the millennium.

"The ordinary legislator, and his name is legion, has a legal panacea for every ill. If he had as much honesty as assurance, the title of his bills would be:

"An act to make men do business on earth as it is done in heaven," a consummation devoutly to be wished; but let us not forget the effect of the Pope's bull against a comet and the beating of tom-toms by the aborigines on an eclipse."

A Two-Foot Rat.

A warehouseman at the Oriental dock, in Baltimore, had the distinction the other day of killing the largest rat ever seen along the local water front. The rodent weighed nearly seven pounds, and from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail he measured two feet.

It was only after a desperate fight, lasting twenty minutes, that the immense rat was killed. For some time scraps of paper and wood in the tool-room of the warehouse indicated that a swarm of rodents was at work. Then one morning the warehouseman encountered the big fellow. With a broom handle he attempted to put an end to the rodent's life, but the rat showed fight. Back and forth he scampered, and when cornered he rushed at his assailant. Once he hid behind a coil of rope overhead, and then he dashed at the man's head. The latter dodged but the rodent's sharp teeth grazed his face. At last the rat was killed and measurements proved that he was the biggest ever seen in port.

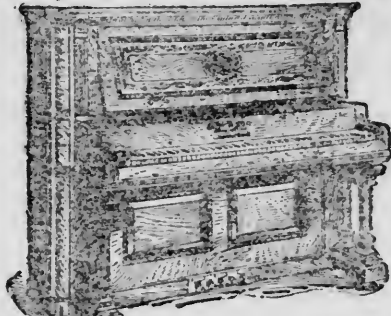
The animal is supposed to be a species found in South America and it is believed he came here in a ship, all of which carry many rodents.

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AMERICAN SEED GROWING

Cheap Seeds the Most Expensive

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

Broadly speaking, the growing of farm and garden seeds may be considered the most important of agricultural industries, for unless the quality of the seed is maintained, the succeeding crop is greatly diminished in volume and deteriorated in quality, so that if applied to the country as a whole, the loss would be enormous.

"The great magnitude of the American seed business is little appreciated," said a prominent seed dealer in describing the car-loads of field and garden seeds which he handles each spring. "The producing capacity of the seeds quickly deteriorates, in most instances, and the most successful farmers buy large quantities of seeds. The farmer is a somewhat cautious individual, and although he buys, on an average, double the amount of seeds he did ten years ago, he has not, in every instance, reached the point where he recognizes that the greatest economy lies in getting the best and patronizing only those houses whose reputation forbids them to sell poor and adulterated seeds."

Seeds Airt to Retrograde.
The deterioration in many seeds is very marked, and large seedmen go to great lengths to produce the best possible seed and to have various establishments in different parts of the country where the conditions are the best for production. It is not possible that the best results can be attained in producing a great number of seeds on any one farm or in any one locality, however favored. The soil and climate which may be the best adapted for producing one kind of seed may result only in a very inferior seed from some other kind.

lies idle and he curses his luck which has thus shown itself against him, whereas the fault was his own, and he was simply penny wise and pound foolish.

This can be said of many different kinds of seed.
Or suppose he buys expensive early cabbage or radish seed, it is an easy matter for the unscrupulous dealer to mix this seed half and half with very cheap late cabbage or radish seeds, previously killed (so that they will not come untrue to name), and unless the buyer is particularly observant it may never occur to him that he has been buncoed.

Tricks of Some Dealers.

Another method of defrauding the seed buyer, practiced by cheap seedsmen who never expect to do business a second time with the customer, is to sell him outright the cheap seeds of some plant such as a muskmelon, for instance, under a label of some new or high-priced variety. He puts in a hard season's work trying to raise good muskmelons, and at the end he finds he has a heterogeneous collection of inferior sorts. Still another practice which the reputable seedsmen will not countenance is to sell seeds which may be true to name and which will also germinate, but which are weak and poor. An example of this was noticed by the writer in the Colorado muskmelon fields. The Rocky Ford cantaloupes had for some years attained a country-wide fame through their sweetness and fine flavor. They were shipped all over the United States. Then came a great demand for

abolishes a system whereby the Congressmen who want to keep in touch with his constituents has an opportunity to mail out a little list of voters, he cheerfully votes against the measure and instead votes for an appropriation of over a quarter of a million of dollars a year for free garden and flower seeds. If somebody would introduce a bill, even with this big appropriation, but specifying that the Secretary of Agriculture should expend the money in procuring and distributing only such seeds and



SEED LETTUCE AND ONIONS IN HEAD

plants as may be of real value to the farmer in a Congressional district, new and improved varieties, even though only one package could be sent out where now a score or two are sent, the expenditure would be defensible. This would be building up our agriculture, and there would be cases where the entire agricultural output would be changed, greatly to the advantage of the farm. The Secretary is, in fact, employing this idea, as far as he is left any discretion in the matter of seed distribution. He is allowed by Congress a small appropriation of this free seed money, and where his explorers in the old countries of the world have brought in new plants and seeds which it is believed will be an improvement on those already grown by American farmers, he sends these out in sufficient amount to admit of a rational test by a farmer.

Time to Abolish the System.

As it is now carried out, the free seed distribution should be stopped, and the work of supplying the ordinary farm and garden seeds, the results of which are known to everybody, should be left to the regular seedmen.

The seed business of the United States is one of great magnitude. While there are, of course, unscrupulous and fake seed houses who do not hesitate to adulterate the seeds they supply, the reputable firms take great care in seeing that their seeds are not only fresh, with good germinating powers, but true to name. The old-fashioned way was for each grower to save his own seed, but in many of our principal crops it is found that the seeds grown in certain localities produce heavier yields, and while if the planting is done a little out of the original habitat of the plant the first crop may not appreciably deteriorate the second year, the crop from that seed will show a marked falling off in yield. It is for this reason that some of the wisest farmers and planters send regularly considerable distances for seed.

The seed catalogues always carry a number of pages of novelties and new varieties which are described in an extremely attractive form. It is well enough to try these novelties, but it is good advice to consider them as such and have the main crop to fall back upon from the standard or well-tried varieties which have stood the test of years.

An examination of many of the seeds of common vegetable and forage reveals the fact that an immense amount of poor seed is sold to American farmers and gardeners. Farmers as a rule are responsible for this condition, since, as has been said, many of them buy the cheapest seed in the market and trust entirely to luck for it to produce the entire crop. Such seed is dear at any price, and is withal one of the principal sources of the hosts of bad weeds which are to be seen upon many farms.

For the last few years there has been a constantly increasing outcry against

purchase in open market samples of seeds of grazing and forage plants, test the same and publish the names of persons selling adulterated seeds.

So extensive is the seed business in the United States that many seedmen go to an enormous expense in publishing each year catalogues giving the many varieties offered for sale by them.

Home Tests of Seeds.

The Department of Agriculture in order to aid farmers to determine for themselves without much trouble the germinating qualities of seeds purchased by them, has issued a number of bulletins upon the subject. A very simple apparatus for sprouting seeds is described in the bulletin. It consists of a shallow tin basin or one of granite ware. The bottom of the basin is covered with water and a small flat bottom of porous clay is placed inside. The seeds after having been soaked are laid between two layers of moist blotting paper or flannel cloth. A pane of glass covers the dish, which is to be kept in a temperature of about 70 degrees. The atmosphere of an ordinary living room is suitable if care is taken to set the apparatus near a stove at night. The basin may be left

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THEY ALL WANT IT!
Have you seen the "Imp Bottle"? Very perfect trick, but easy when you know how. We'll tell you how and send sample for 10 cents.

KANCY SUPPLY CO.,
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Agents wanted for these and other goods. Write for circulars and terms.

HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL GARDENS.
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This suggestive little book is a practical manual of school gardening for both teacher and pupil, and supplies the first adequate work of the sort in this country. This volume is based on actual experience (the author is an authority and director of the Hartford School of Horticulture).
CONTENTS: Introduction; How to Make a Garden; Twenty-One Lessons in Garden Work—May to September; Bibliography; Lessons in Greenhouse Work; Planting Seed, Potting, etc.; Root Grafting; Lessons in Budding.
Size, 5 x 7; pages, 107; binding, cloth; illustrations, 26.
By special arrangement with Doubleday, Page & Co., I am able for the present to make the following
SPECIAL OFFER.
The new Garden Magazine, 6 months, and How to Make School Gardens, \$1.00 edition, postpaid, both for \$1.00.
The GARDEN MAGAZINE is finely illustrated, and is the finest magazine of its kind published in America. To take advantage of this special offer, orders should be sent at once to H. D. Hemenway, Hartford, Connecticut.
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That's the Reason Why
EVERYBODY
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MAXWELL'S HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE
comes every month in the year and tells you
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It isn't made with a scissors and a paste pot. There's good "grey matter" goes into every page of it. There's human sympathy in every line of it. There's originality and genuine good hard common sense all through it. It doesn't under take to tell you how to be happy on a million a year, but it does tell you how to be happy on the modest income that so many millions live on who don't have a million a year to spend. And the magazine costs
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And it's worth ten dollars for its good suggestions about life and health and homemaking.
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1409 Fisher Building, CHICAGO.



A Field of Seed Lettuce.
Parsnip Growing For Seed.
California Scenes.

Courtesy A. J. Fiestra, Department of Agriculture.
of plant. So that seeds, as they are handled by the big seedsmen, are gathered in by them from all parts of the country from Maine to California. In the latter state some of the vastest seed fields of the world are found, where the eye ranges over unbroken rows, miles in extent, at least as far as the eye can reach. If all this industry should cease for a year and the farmer and gardener became dependent for the succeeding crop on the seeds which he would himself save during the year, the shrinkage in production throughout the country would amount to tens of millions of dollars.

In the Olden Times.

Of course, in the early days each farmer saved his own seed; possibly he exchanged seeds with one or two neighbors or friends. At that time there was little competition in farming, the production of the farm was used mainly for the support of the family, and the farm supplied practically all the necessities and even the luxuries of life.

The earliest seed-farm in the United States is believed to have been started by David Landreth, the originator of the present big seed house. This was before the Revolutionary war, on a small farm, now included in the city of Philadelphia. It is estimated that over 250,000 acres, including land in probably every state in the Union, are now devoted solely to growing seed crops, and some of the largest growers plant annually as high as 2,000 acres.

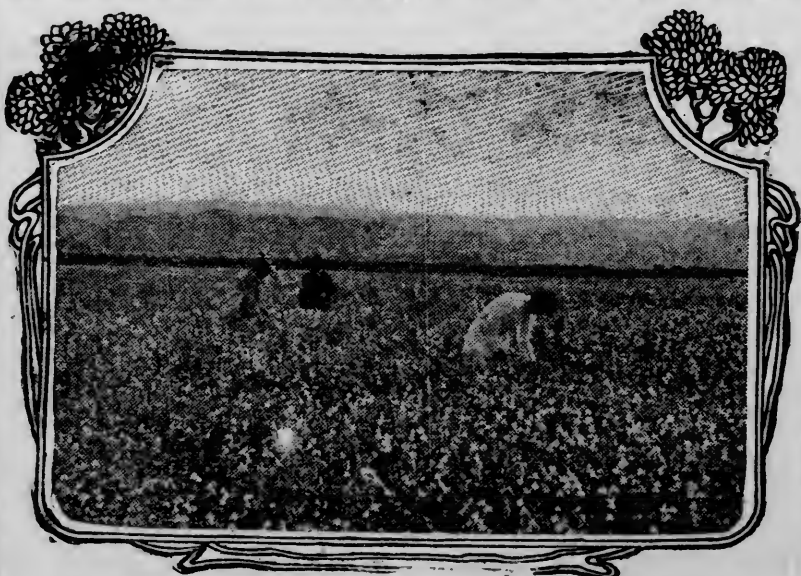
Get Good Clover Seed.

The advantage of securing good germinating seed is manifest. Take for instance clover seed which is sown on wheat-stubble in the spring. It is always possible to secure it at 50 cents or \$1.00 per bushel below the market price quoted by the reputable seedmen. What is the result of using such seed? It must be considered a foregone conclusion that such seed is poor, worth even less than the reduced price at which it is offered. The land has been prepared for pasture or hay, some of the fertilizer used on the wheat crop still remaining in the soil for the use of the clover and timothy, and the grass and clover seed is sown to become the dependence of the farmer for his hay crop. He buys cheap seed; 30, 40, 50 or 60 per cent. of it is an adulteration of seed which has been killed or is old, dead or weak clover seed. The remainder is good, fresh seed. If he buys this seed, likely putting off purchase until the eleventh hour, and uses it without testing its germinating qualities, he may be lucky if he gets half a stand. In other words, half his land

Rocky Ford seed. At the end of the cantaloupe season various individuals could be seen going over the Rocky Ford cantaloupe patches and disemboweling immature and frosted cantaloupes for their seed. This seed, it is true, was genuine Rocky Ford cantaloupe seed, and it would probably germinate 95 or 98 per cent., but it is obvious, its sale as first-class seed was an imposition. Nevertheless thousands of packages were annually foisted upon seed buyers.

So if you are going to buy seed, and buying seed to a greater or less extent is advisable, not to say necessary, it becomes a foregone conclusion that it pays to buy good seed and therefore to know from whom you are buying.

The Government Seed Business.
The Agricultural Department is busier than usual sending out millions of packages of free seeds for Congressmen. It should be understood that this free seed distribution, while carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture, is no scheme of his, but is a Congressional affair, pure and simple. In every session there is one or more bills introduced abolishing what has been termed by more than one



AN OCEAN OF SWEET PEAS.
Flower Seed Growing is an Extensive Industry.

Congressman the free seed fare, and speeches have been made annually deriding the practice, showing that it is unnecessary and unprofitable and a waste of public money; yet when it comes to voting for a measure which

the seeds sold by unscrupulous dealers and with it a demand for legislation. Congress and a few states have passed laws regulating the trade in seeds. The Secretary of Agriculture under an Act of Congress has authority to, and does,